



# Quallion Technology

1. Zero Volt Storage Capability
2. SaFE-LYTE Technology
3. Matrix Battery Pack

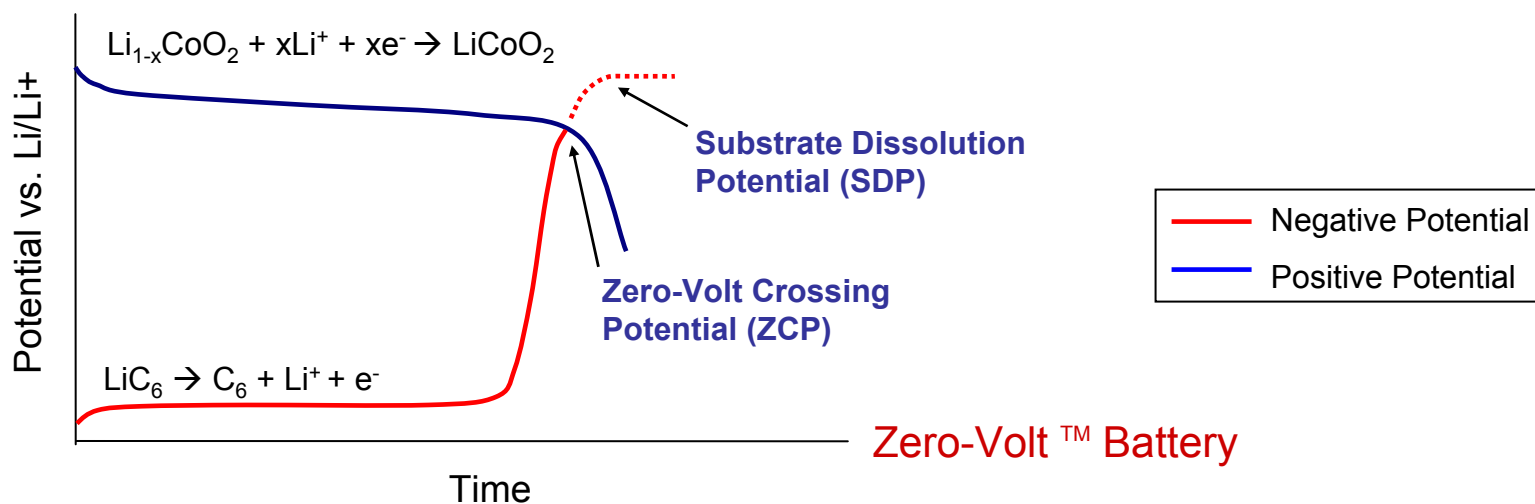
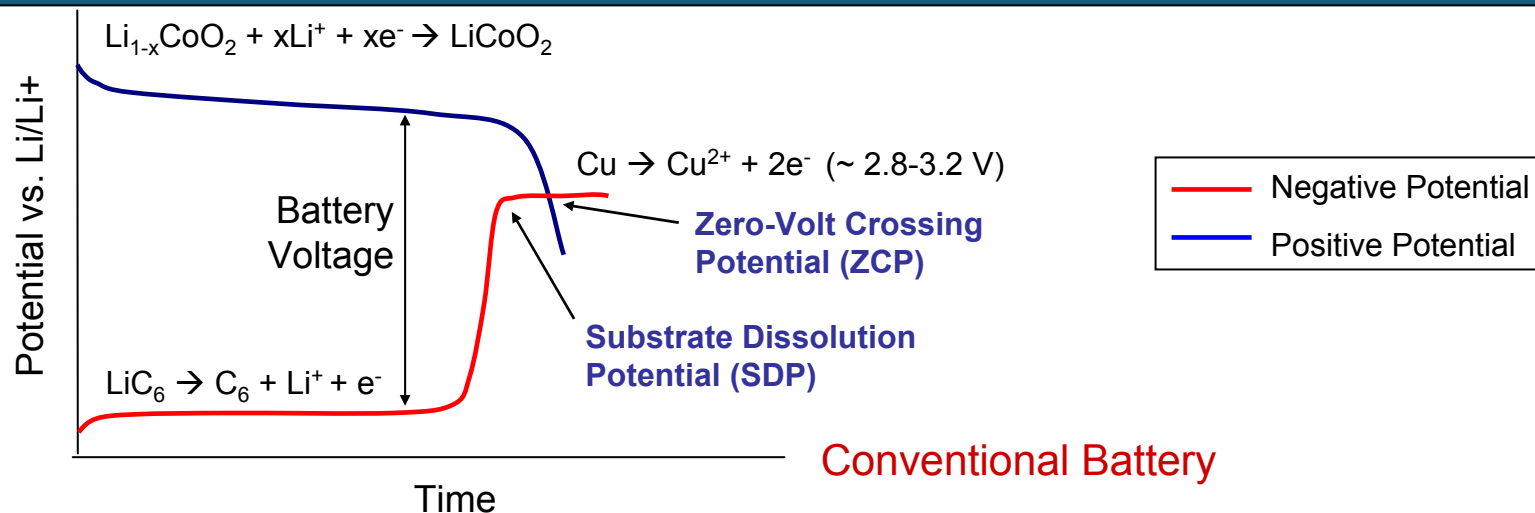
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NASA Aerospace Battery Workshop  
December, 2005

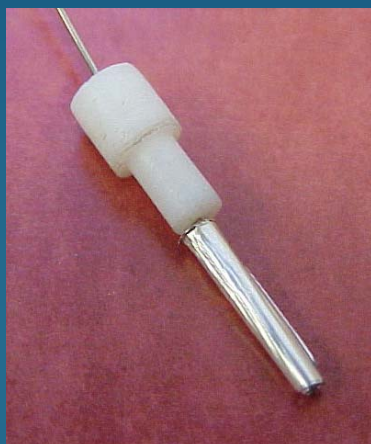


# 1. Zero Volt Storage Capability



# Metal Polarization Test

**Reference Electrode**



**Counter Electrode  
Disassembled**



**Counter Electrode  
Assembled**



**Working Electrode**

38 mm x 38 mm square

Polished with SiC  
sandpaper

Ultrasonically Cleaned

Vacuum dried overnight

**Polarization Test Cell**



**Test Conditions**

$\text{LiPF}_6$  EC:DEC

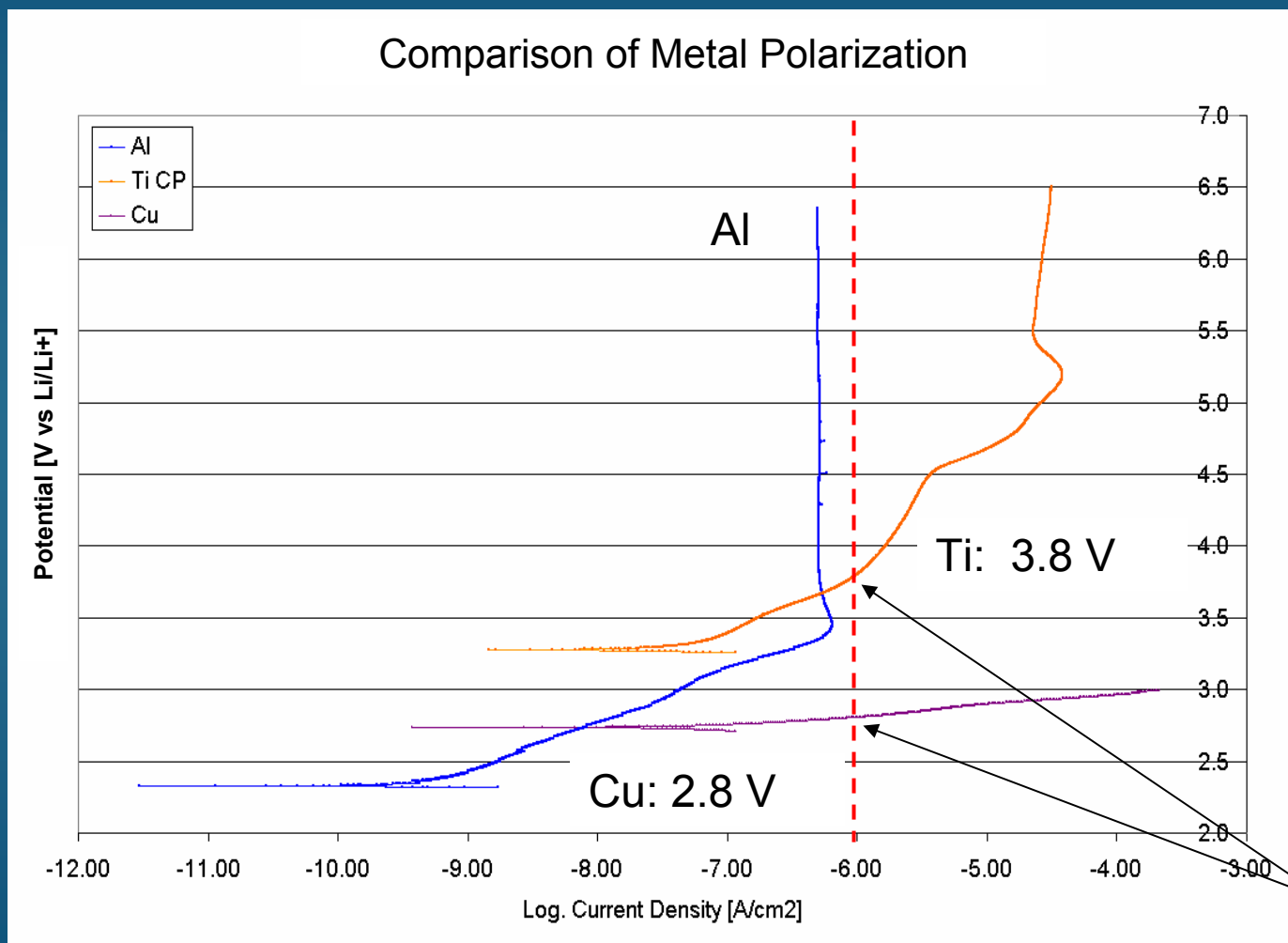
37° C

Scan Rate: 0.167mV/s

Testing inside a Glove box

Working Area 1.98 cm<sup>2</sup>

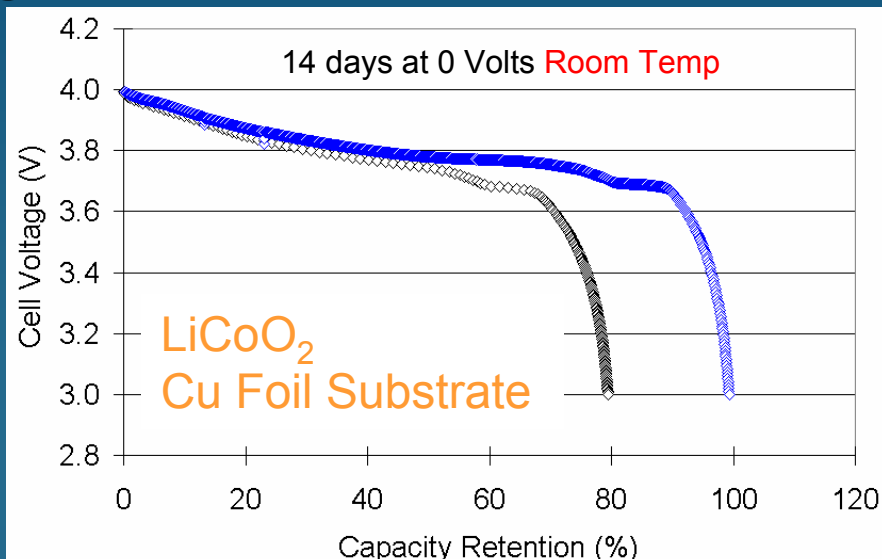
# Polarization Curves



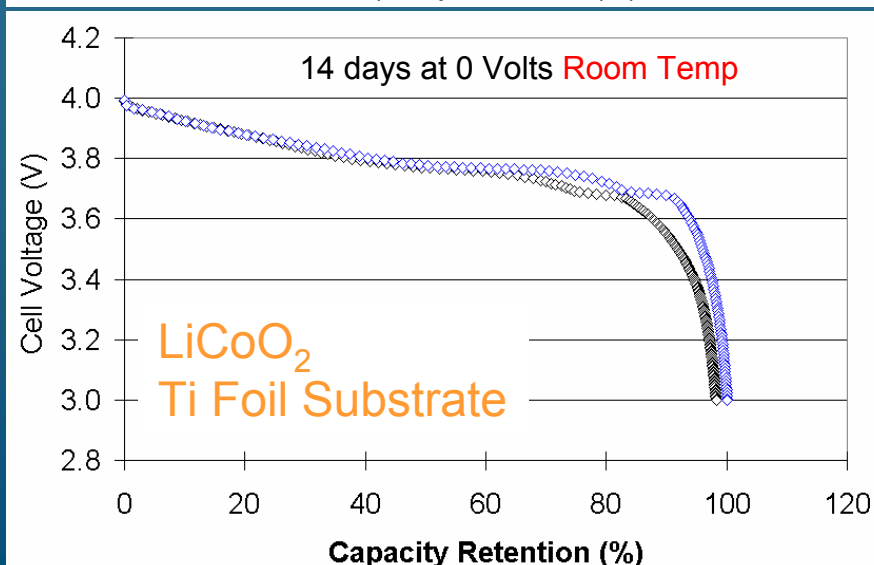
LiPF<sub>6</sub> EC:DEC at 37° C, Scan Rate: 0.167mV/s

# Titanium Foil for Negative Substrate

CC Charge: C/10 to 4.0V  
 CV Charge: 4.0V to C/100 cutoff  
 Discharge: C/10 to 3.0V  
 Temperature: Room Temp  
 Storage: 0V, at RT for 14 days



Capacity  
Retention:  
79.9%



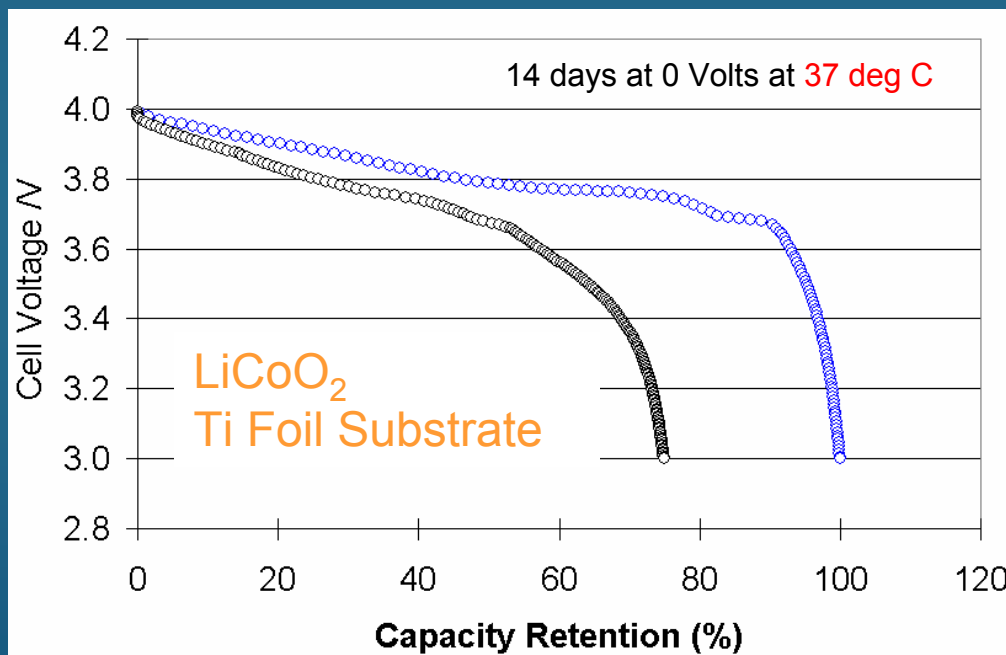
Capacity  
Retention:  
98.6%

# Titanium Foil for Negative Substrate

Did not have zero-volt storage capability at **37C storage**

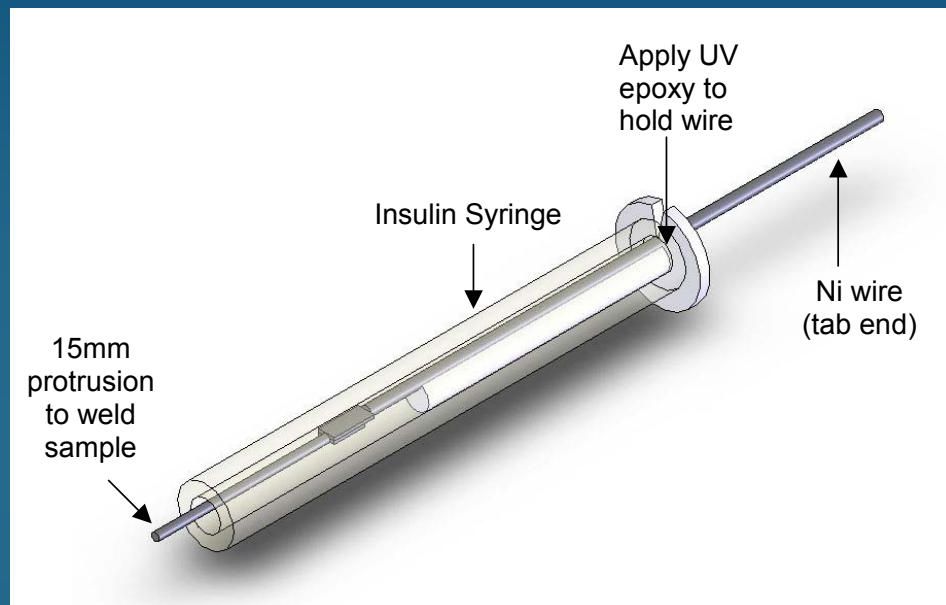
CC Charge: C/10 to 4.0V  
 CV Charge: 4.0V to C/100 cutoff  
 Discharge: C/10 to 3.0V  
 Storage: 0V, at 37 deg C for 14 days

**Capacity Retention:**  
**73.5%**





# AC Impedance / Cyclic Voltammetry Testing

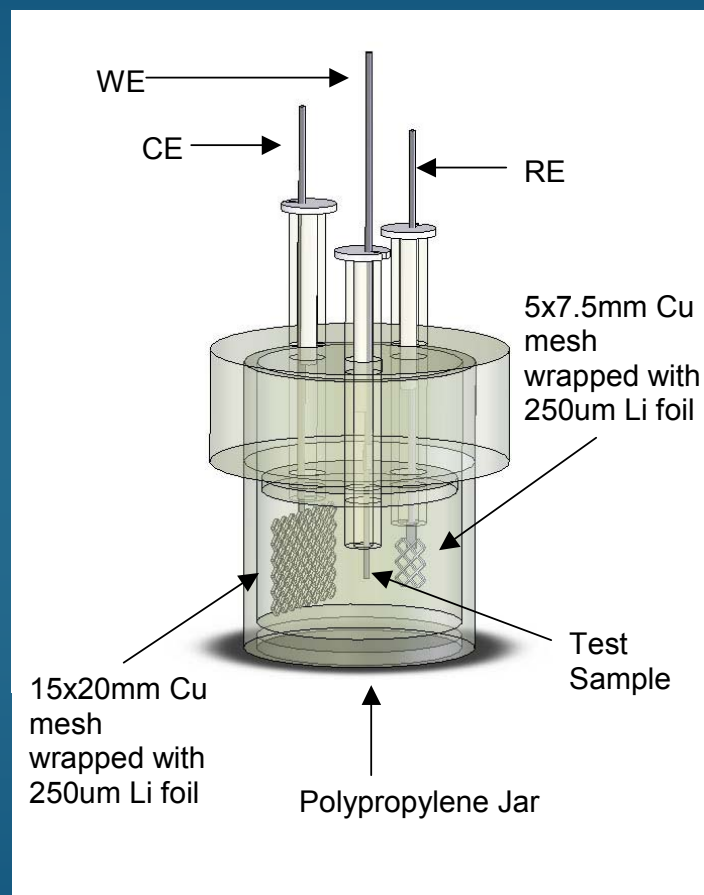


## Test Conditions

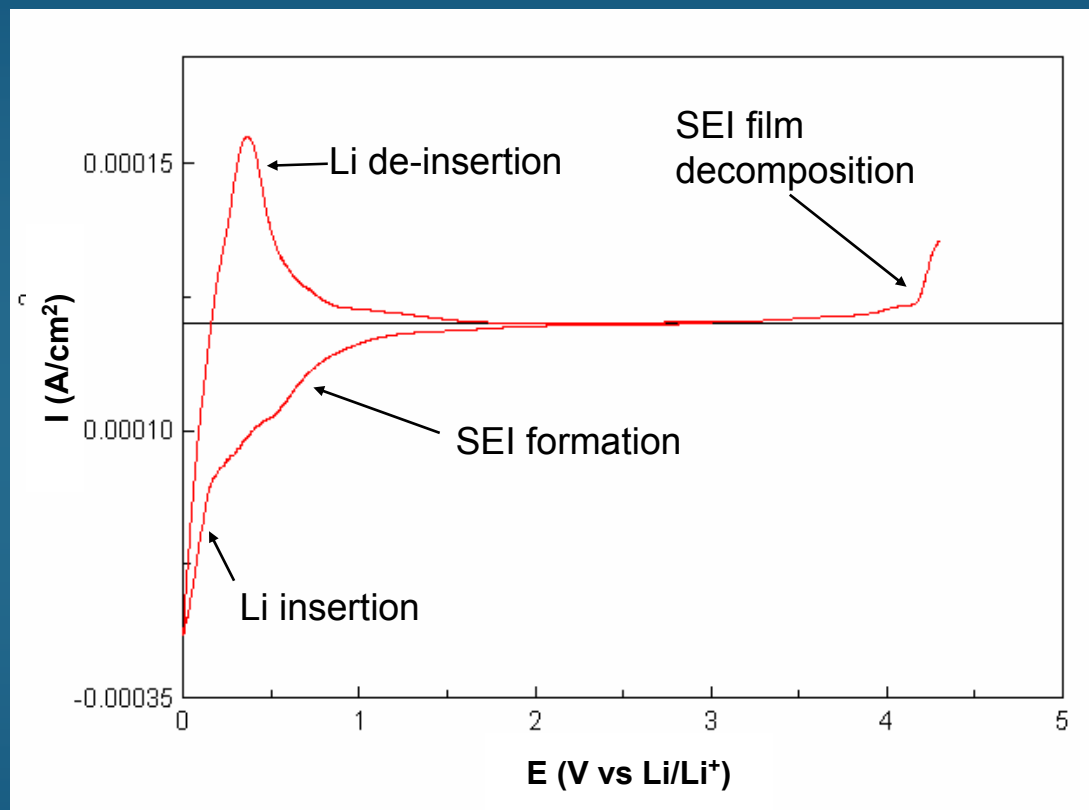
$\text{LiPF}_6$  EC:DEC

RT or 37° C

Testing inside a Glove box



# Negative Electrode Cyclic Voltammetry Scan

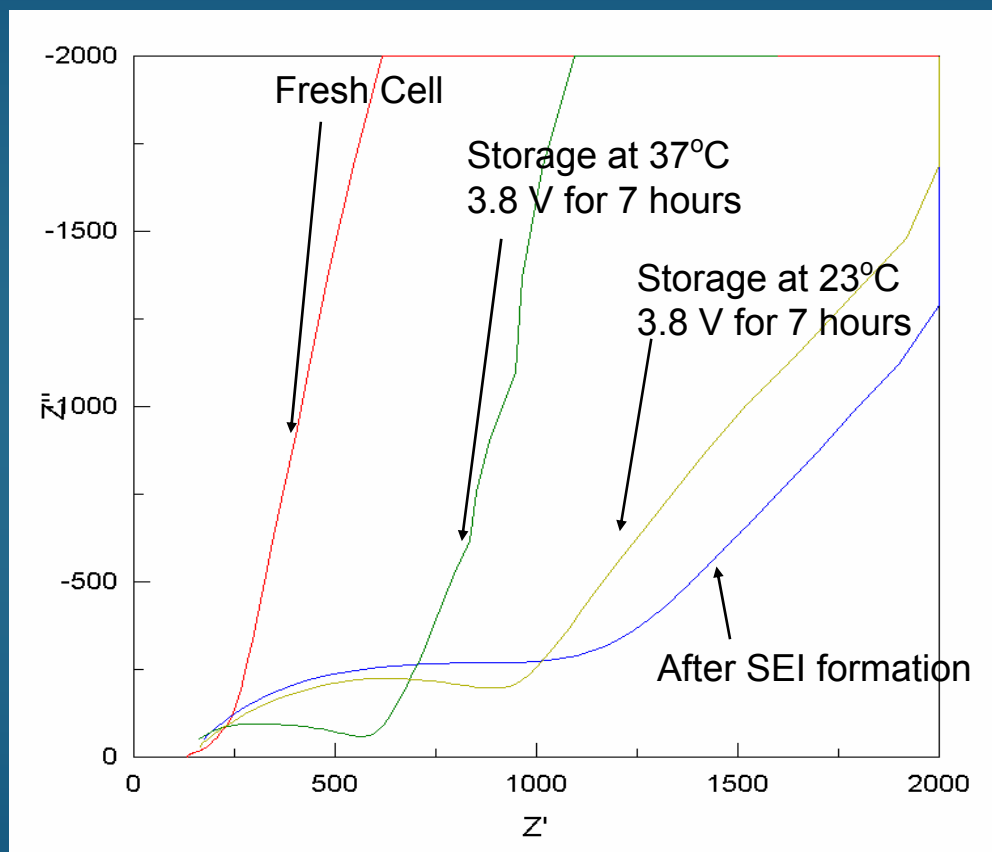


Graphite  
electrode  
on platinum  
pin

Negative Half Cell; LiPF<sub>6</sub> EC:DEC at 25° C; Scan Rate: 0.2 mV/s



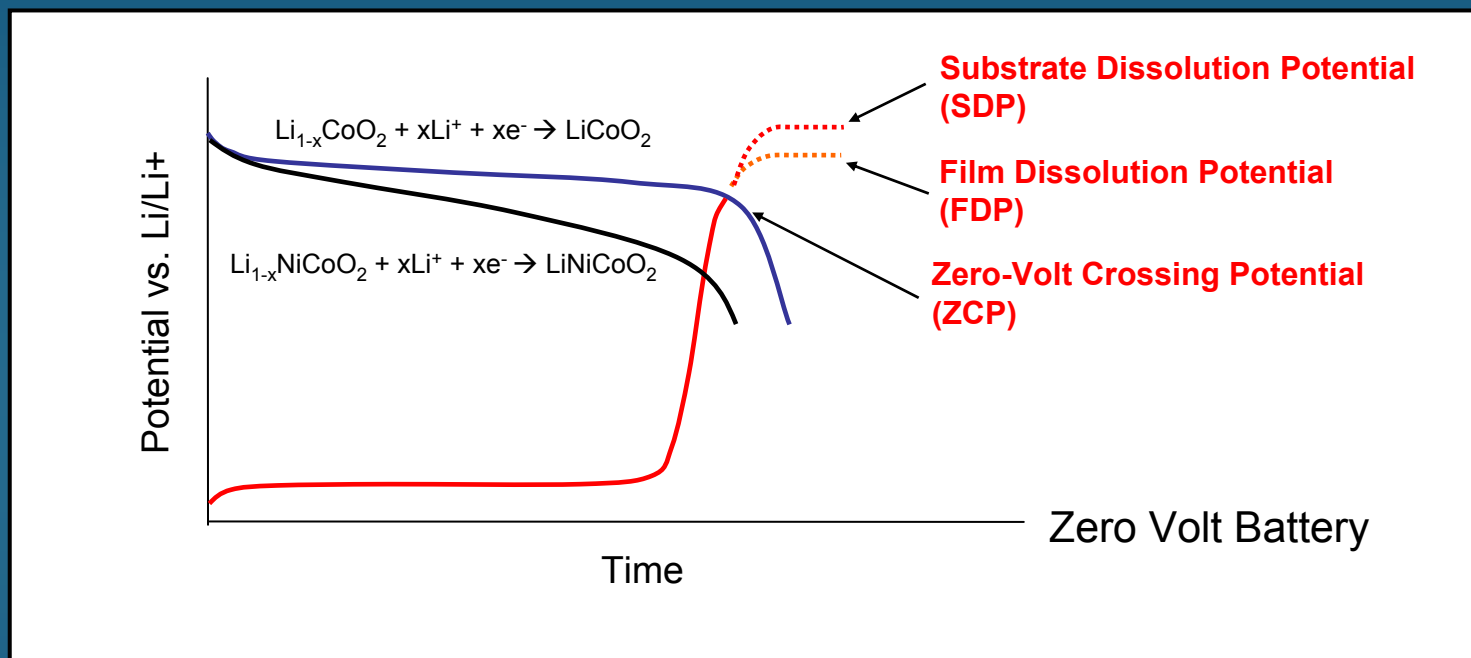
# SEI Decomposition



After the storage time at 37°C, impedance decreased indicating that the SEI Film has decomposed.

Negative Half Cell;  $\text{LiPF}_6$  EC:DEC at 25° C;  
100kHz – 0.05 Hz

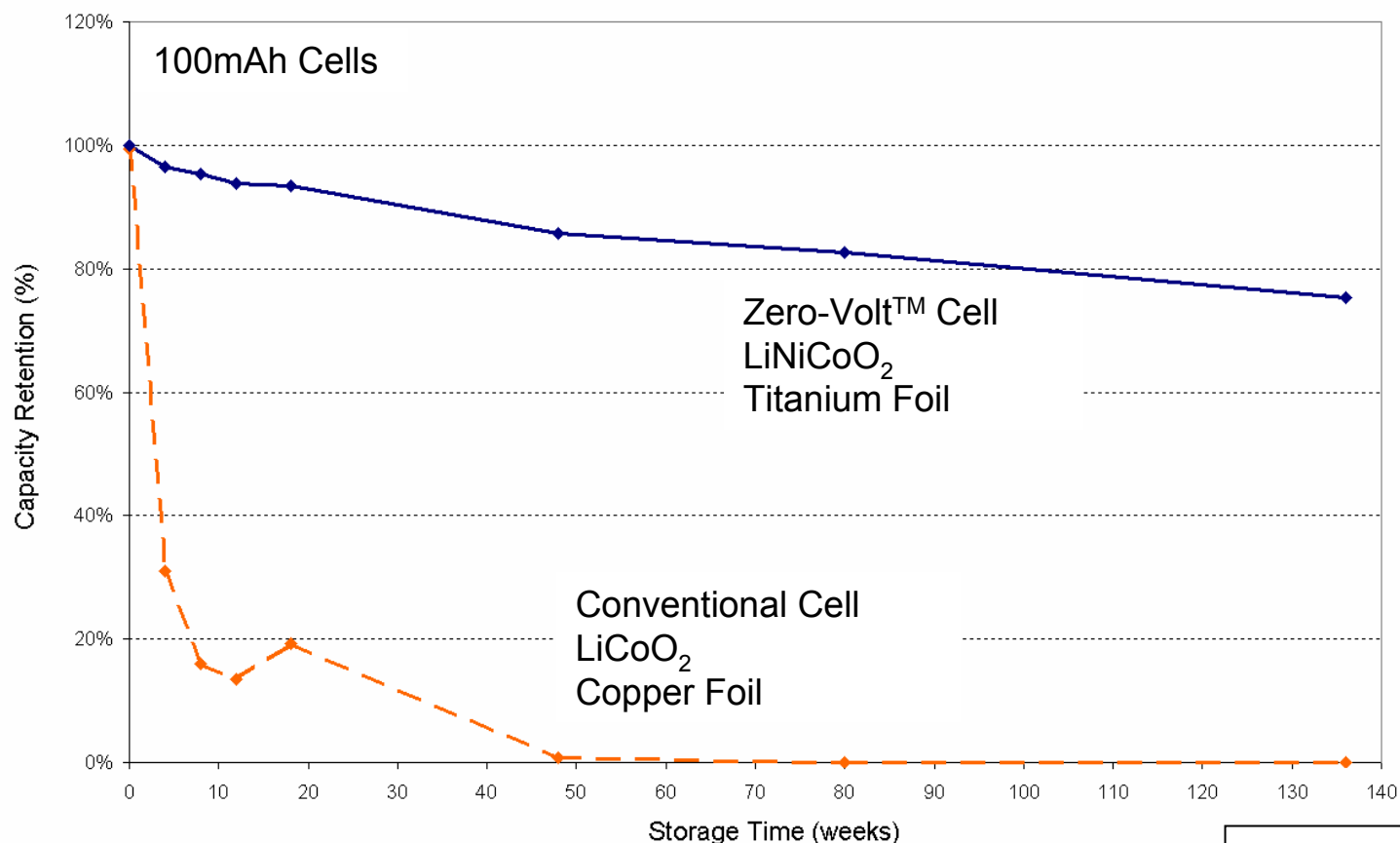
# Three Key Potentials



$$\text{ZCP} < \text{FDP} \text{ and } \text{ZCP} < \text{SDP}$$

# Zero-Volt™ Storage Capability

Storage During Deep Discharge at 37°C



## Zero-Volt™ Storage Testing

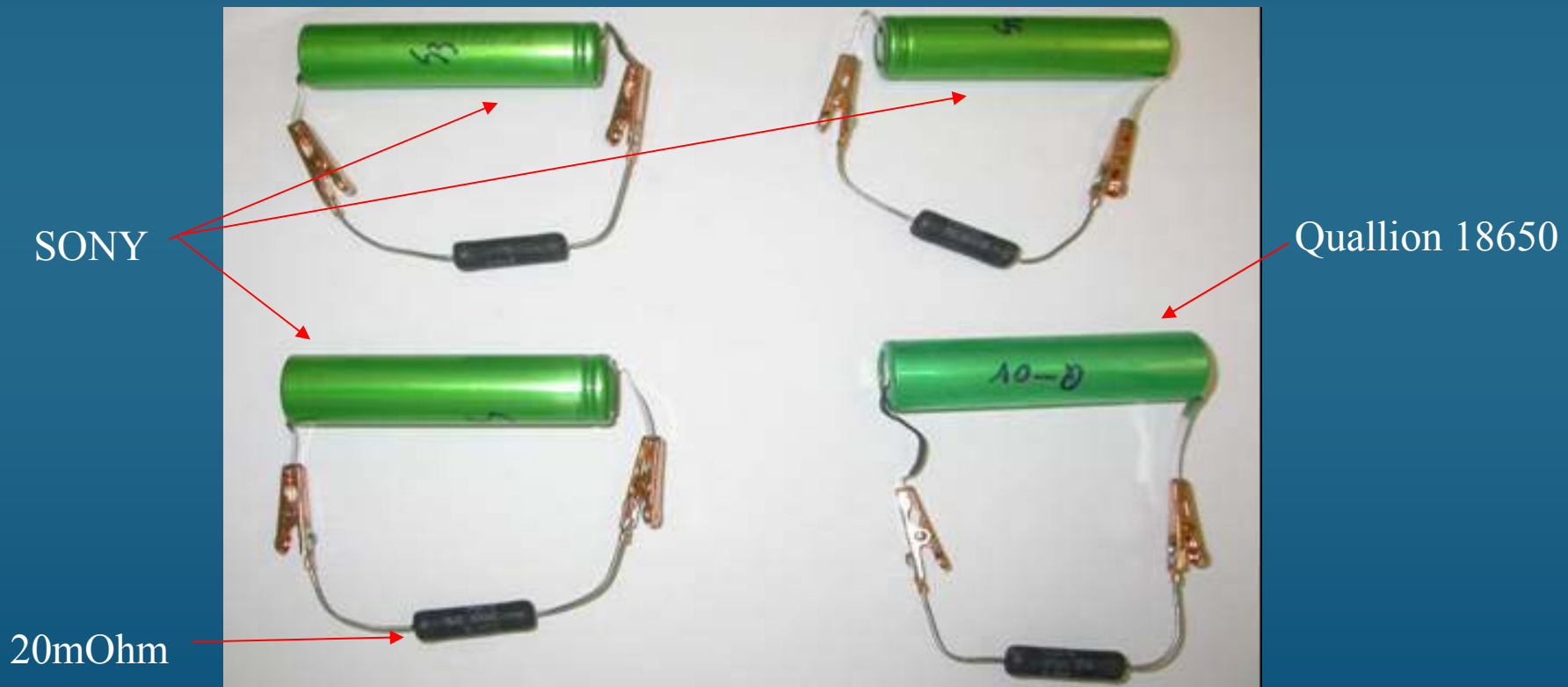
1. Initial cycle
2. Connect 68 Ohm resistor and store at 37°C
3. Cycle after storage
4. Compare discharge capacities before and after storage

### Capacity Check Cycle

CC Charge: C/2 to 4.1V  
 CV Charge: 4.1V to C/20 cutoff  
 Discharge: C/2 to 2.7V  
 Storage: 0V, at 37 deg C

United States Patent 6,596,439 and 6,553,263

# SONY hard carbon cell vs. Quallion zero-volt 18650 cells

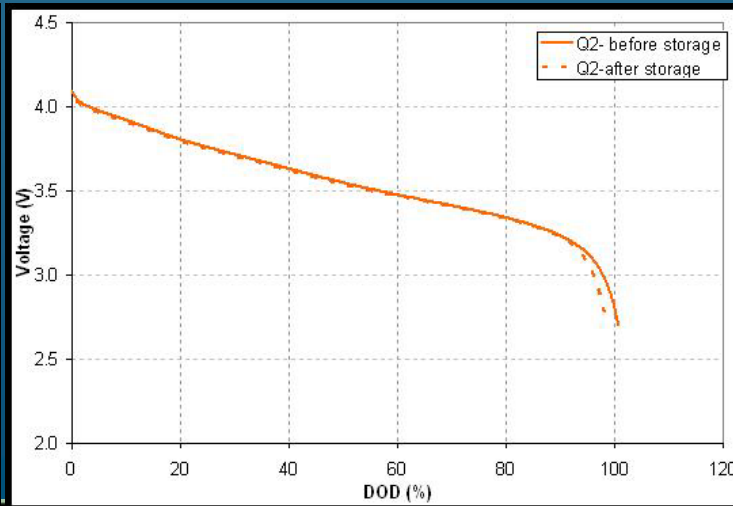
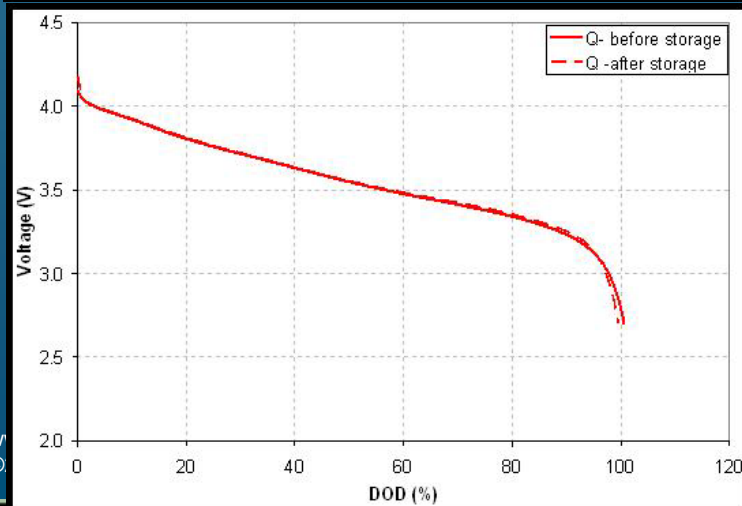
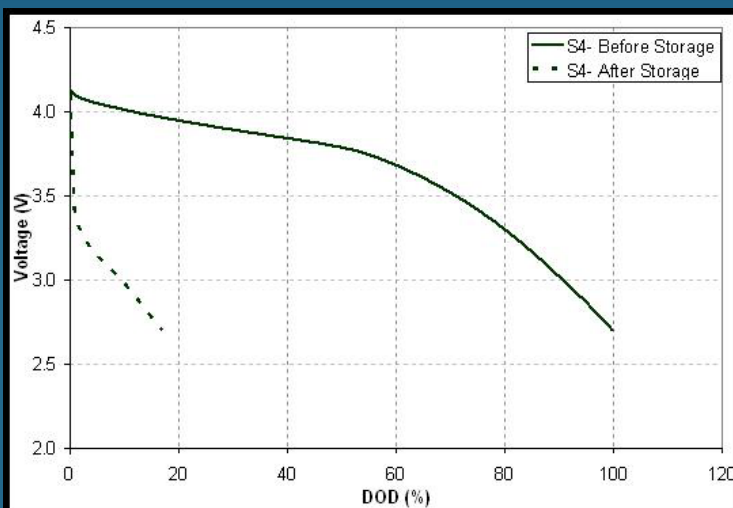
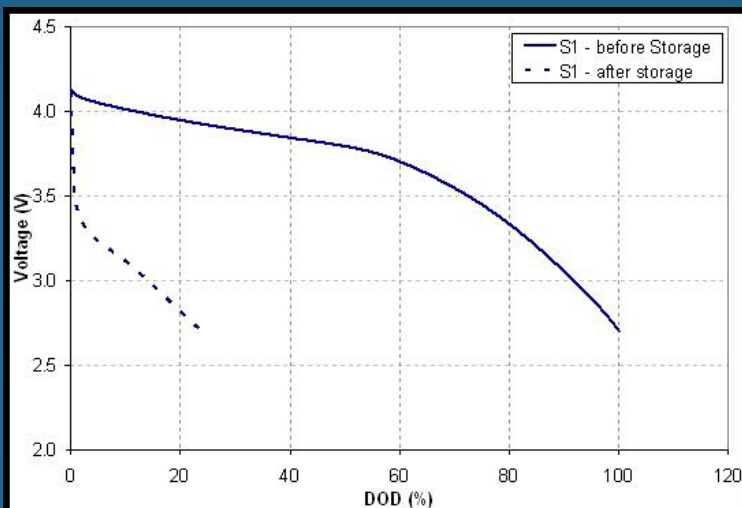


# SONY hard carbon cell vs. Quallion zero-volt cells

-Before and After 3 days Storage at Zero Volt-

Room temperature storage

40C storage



SONY Hard Carbon 18650

Quallion zero-volt 18650

## 2. What is SaFE-LYTE™ ?

### *Electrolyte immiscible additive*

Issued on 9/28/04  
Patent No. 6,797,437

Claim 1  
“substantially immiscible  
in the non-aqueous  
electrolyte solution”



US006797437B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Tsukamoto et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,797,437 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 28, 2004**

(54) **ELECTROLYTE SYSTEM AND ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE USING SAME**

(75) **Inventors:** **Hisashi Tsukamoto, Saugus, CA (US); Tsuneaki Koike, Valencia, CA (US)**

(73) **Assignee:** **Quallion LLC, Sylmar, CA (US)**

(\*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(22) **Filed:** **Dec. 28, 2001**

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(51) **Int. Cl.** **H01M 6/16; H01M 10/40**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **429/306; 429/324; 429/326; 252/62.2**

(58) **Field of Search** **252/62.2; 429/306; 429/324; 326, 330, 332, 338, 342**

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\* cited by examiner

**Primary Examiner**—Susy Tsang-Foster  
(74) **Attorney, Agent, or Firm**—M. Elizabeth Bush

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A secondary cell employs a non-aqueous electrolyte solution including a non-aqueous solvent and a salt, and a flame retardant material that is a liquid at room temperature and pressure and substantially immiscible in the non-aqueous electrolyte solution. The non-aqueous electrolyte solution is formed by dissolving a salt, preferably an alkali metal salt, in a non-aqueous solvent. The non-aqueous solvent preferably includes a cyclic carbonate and/or a linear carbonate. The cyclic carbonate preferably contains an alkylene group with 2 to 5 carbon atoms, and the linear carbonate preferably contains a hydrocarbon group with 1 to 5 carbon atoms. Preferred salts include LiPF<sub>6</sub> and LiBF<sub>4</sub> at a concentration from about 0.1 to about 3.0 moles/liter in the non-aqueous solvent. The flame retardant material is preferably a halogen-containing compound, and preferred halogen containing compounds are perfluoroalkyl groups and perfluoroether groups present in an amount per weight of non-aqueous solvent in a range of from about 1 to about 99 wt %.

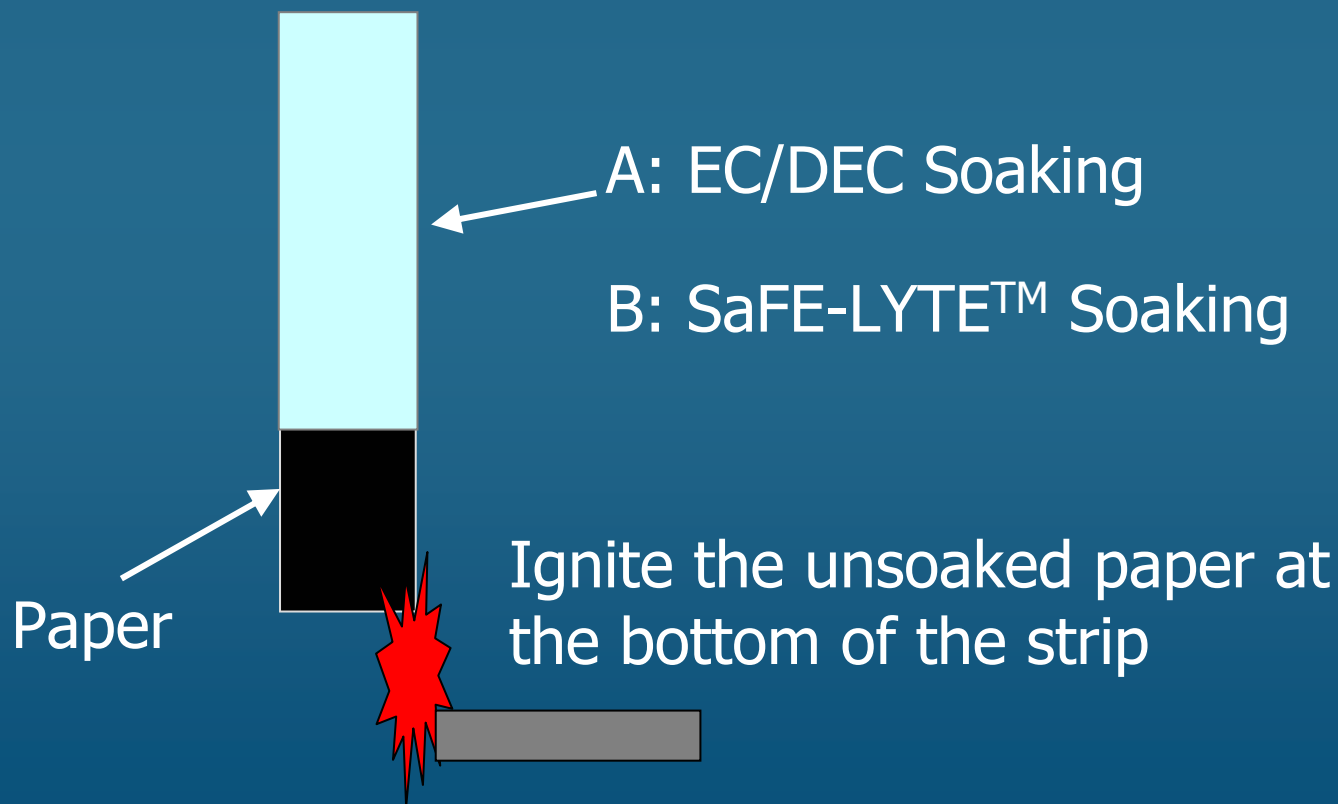
**57 Claims, No Drawings**



# What is SaFE-LYTE™?

## *Self-extinguishing additive*

### Flammability Test



# What is SaFE-LYTE™?

*Self-extinguishing additive*

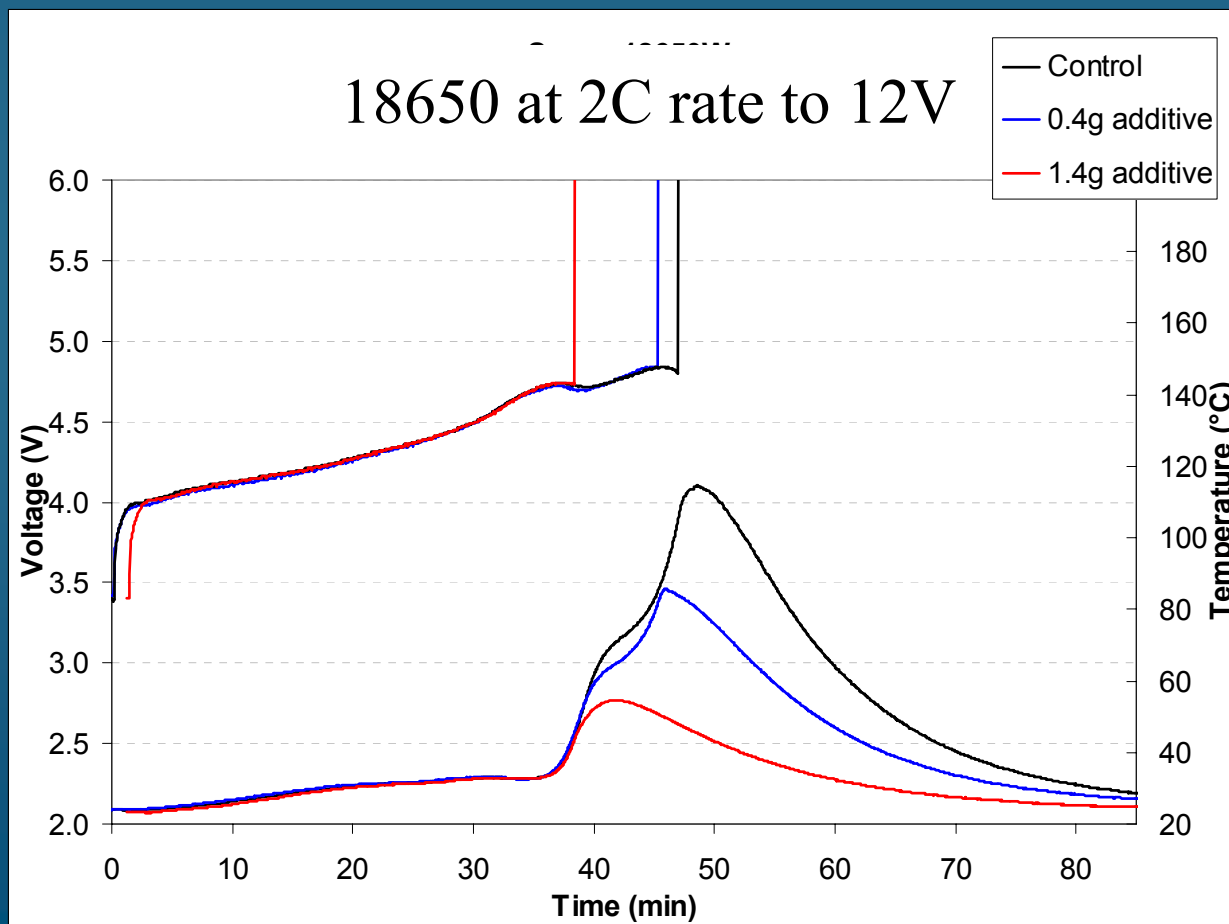


# 18650 + SaFE-LYTE™

SaFE-LYTE H : >220C

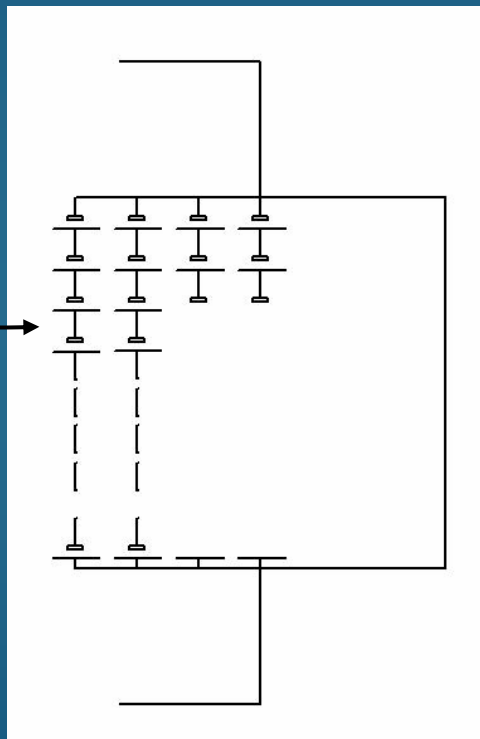
Cathode thermal reaction temperature: 170-190C

SaFE-LYTE M : 160C



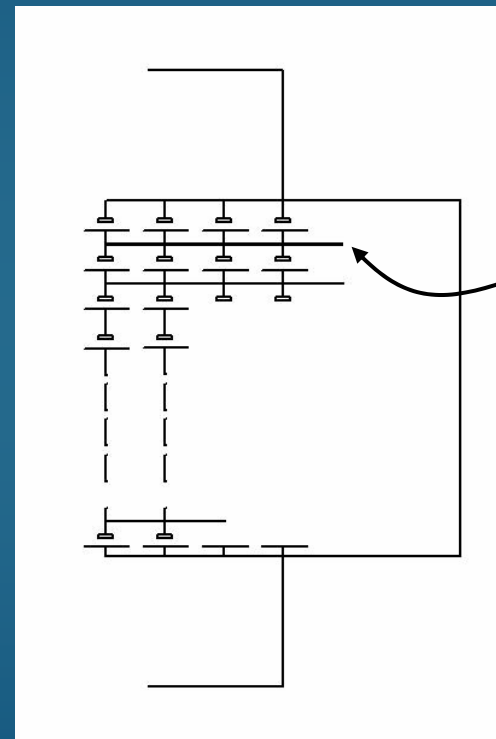
### 3. Matrix Battery Pack

No parallel connections



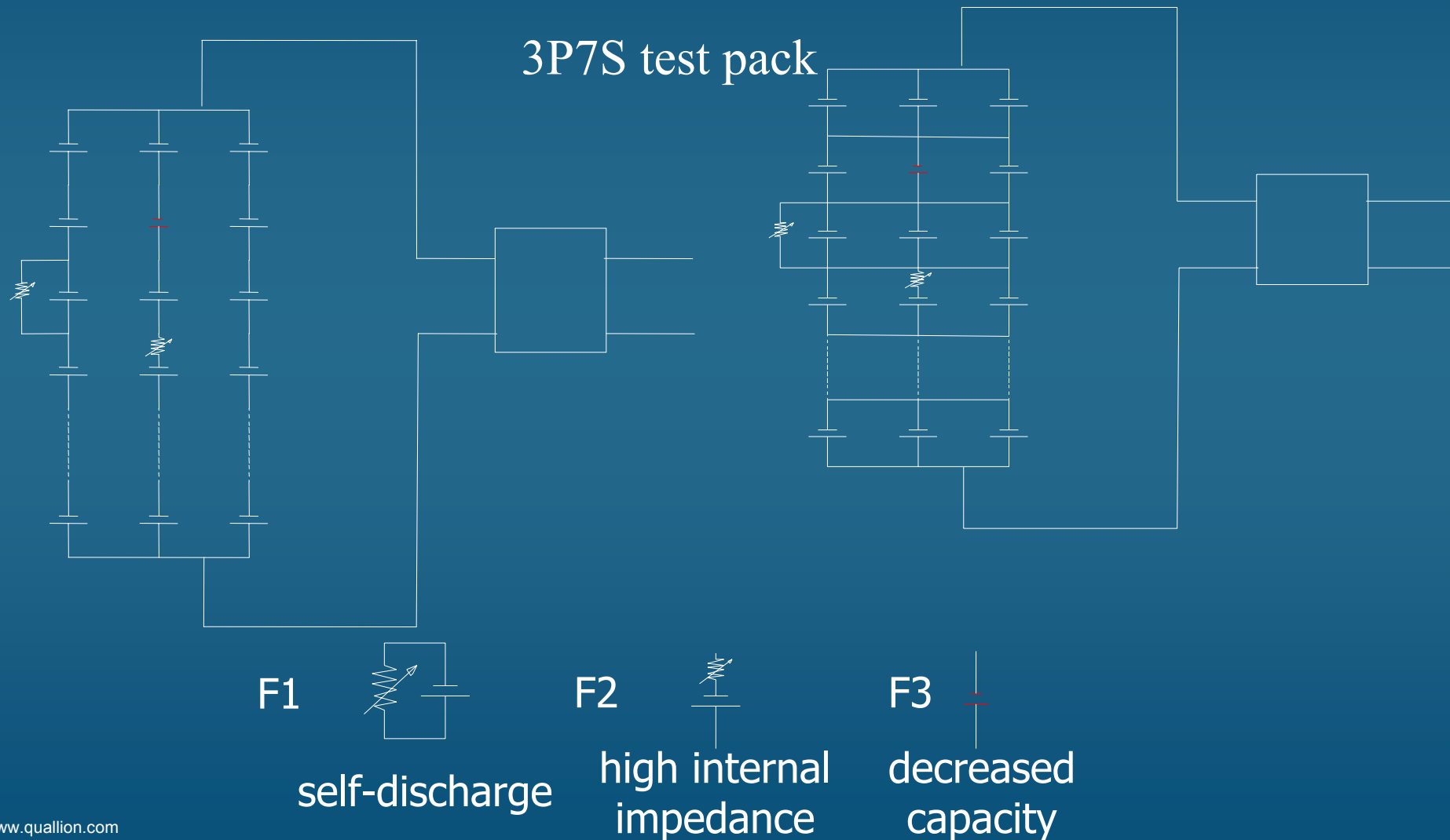
Conventional Battery Pack

Parallel connections

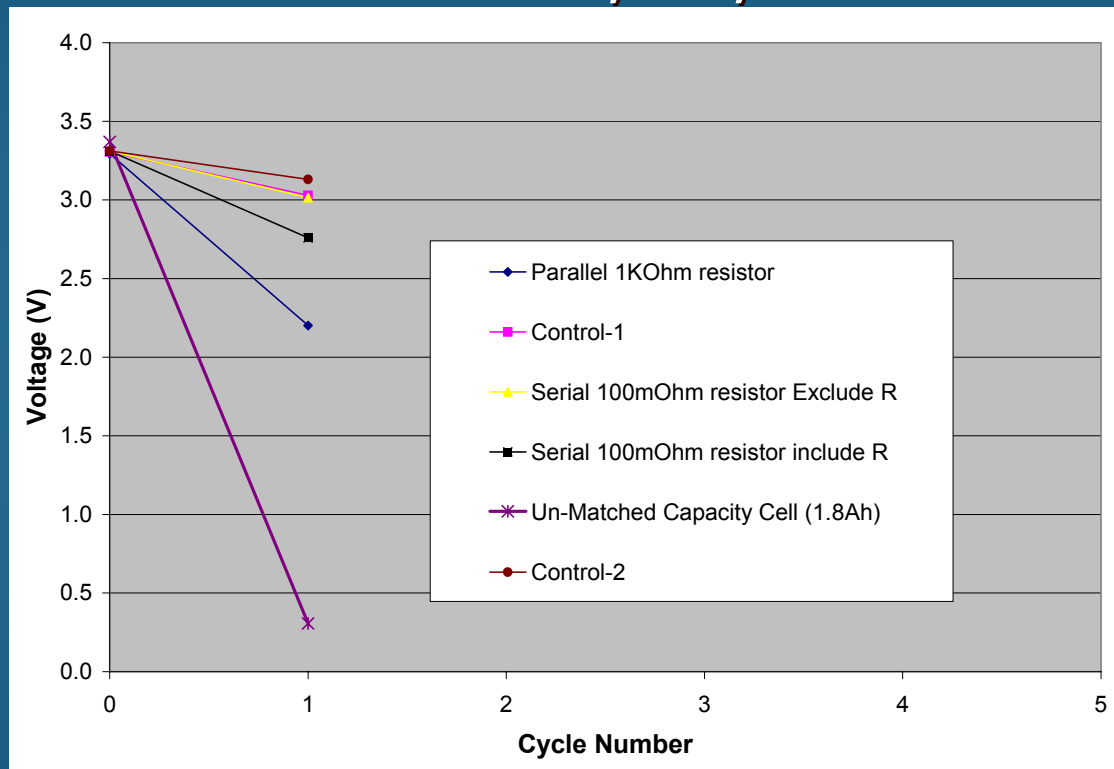


Matrix Battery Pack

# Survivability Comparison



# Conventional pack test results F1, F2, F3 failures

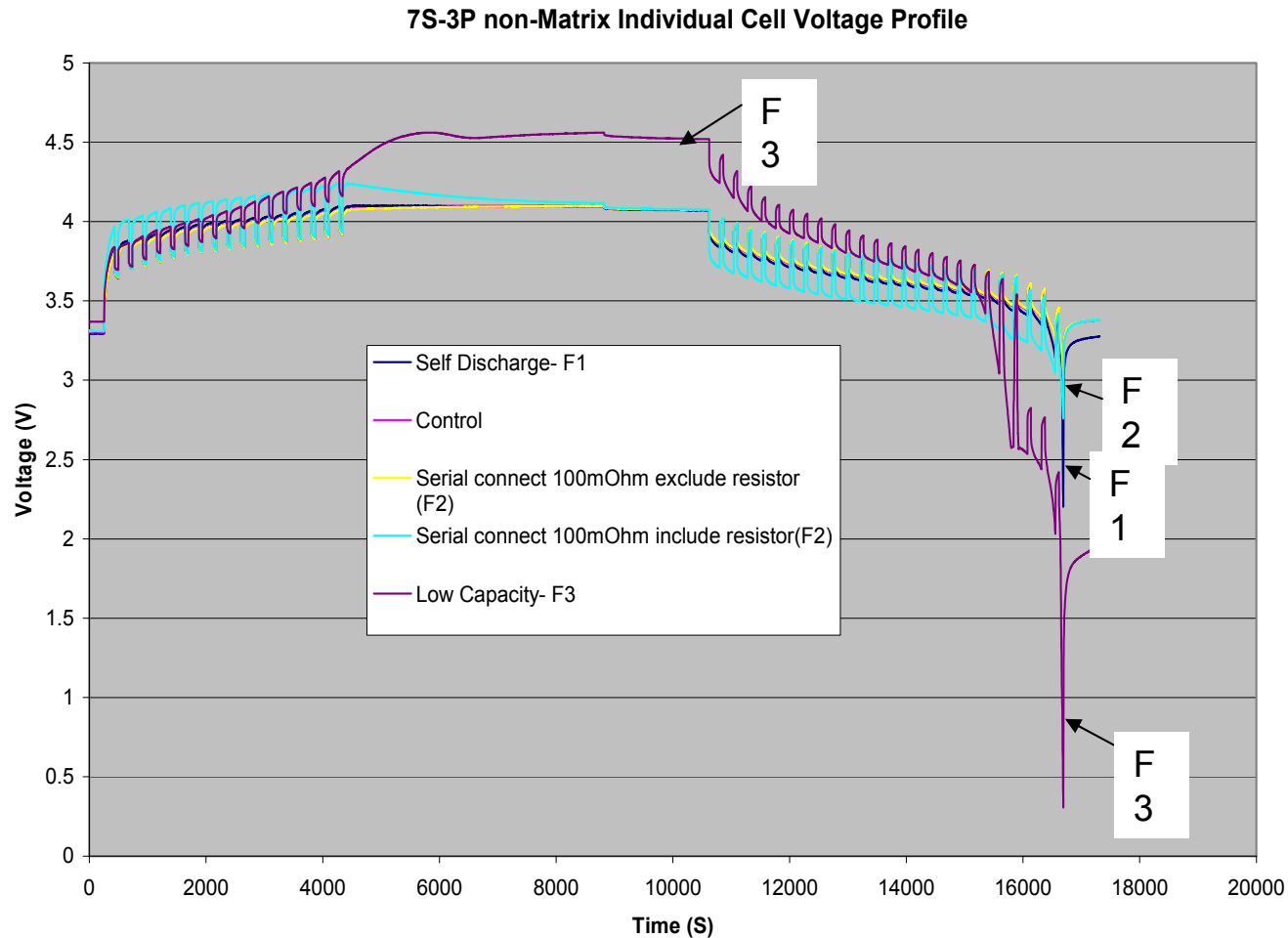


100% DOD  
Room temperature  
29.4 V  
18.9 V

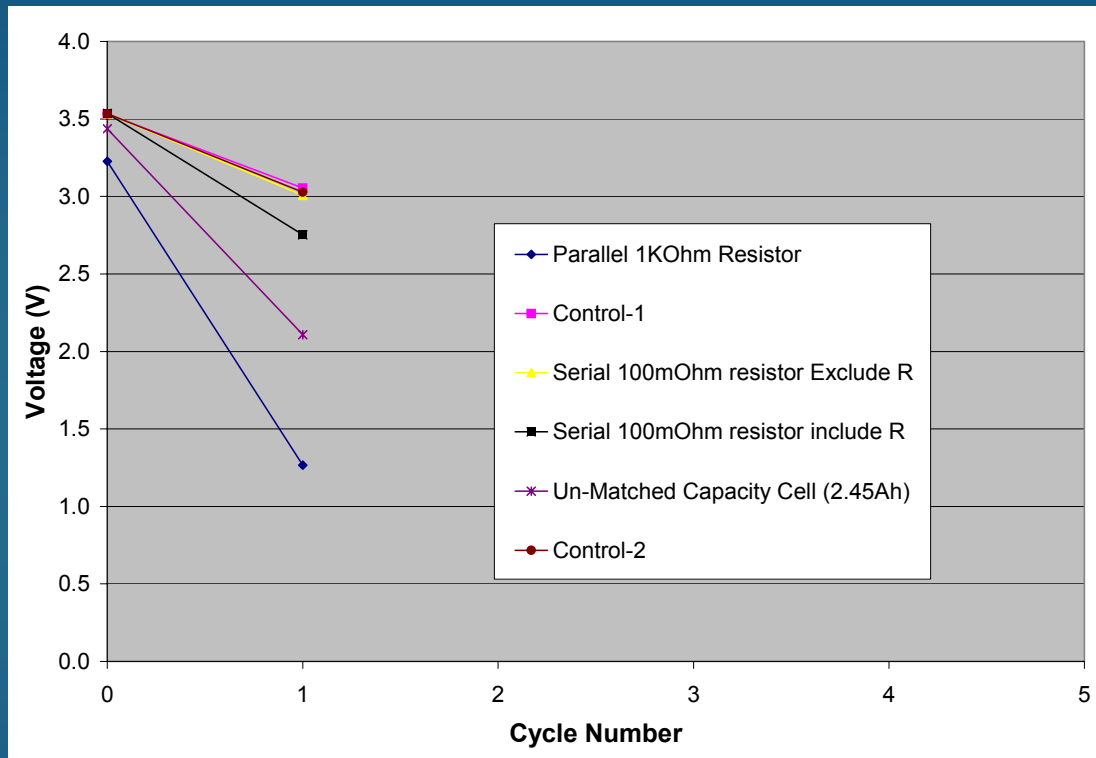
The conventional pack cannot survive more than one cycle with three failure modes present.



# Conventional battery pack -1<sup>st</sup> cycle-



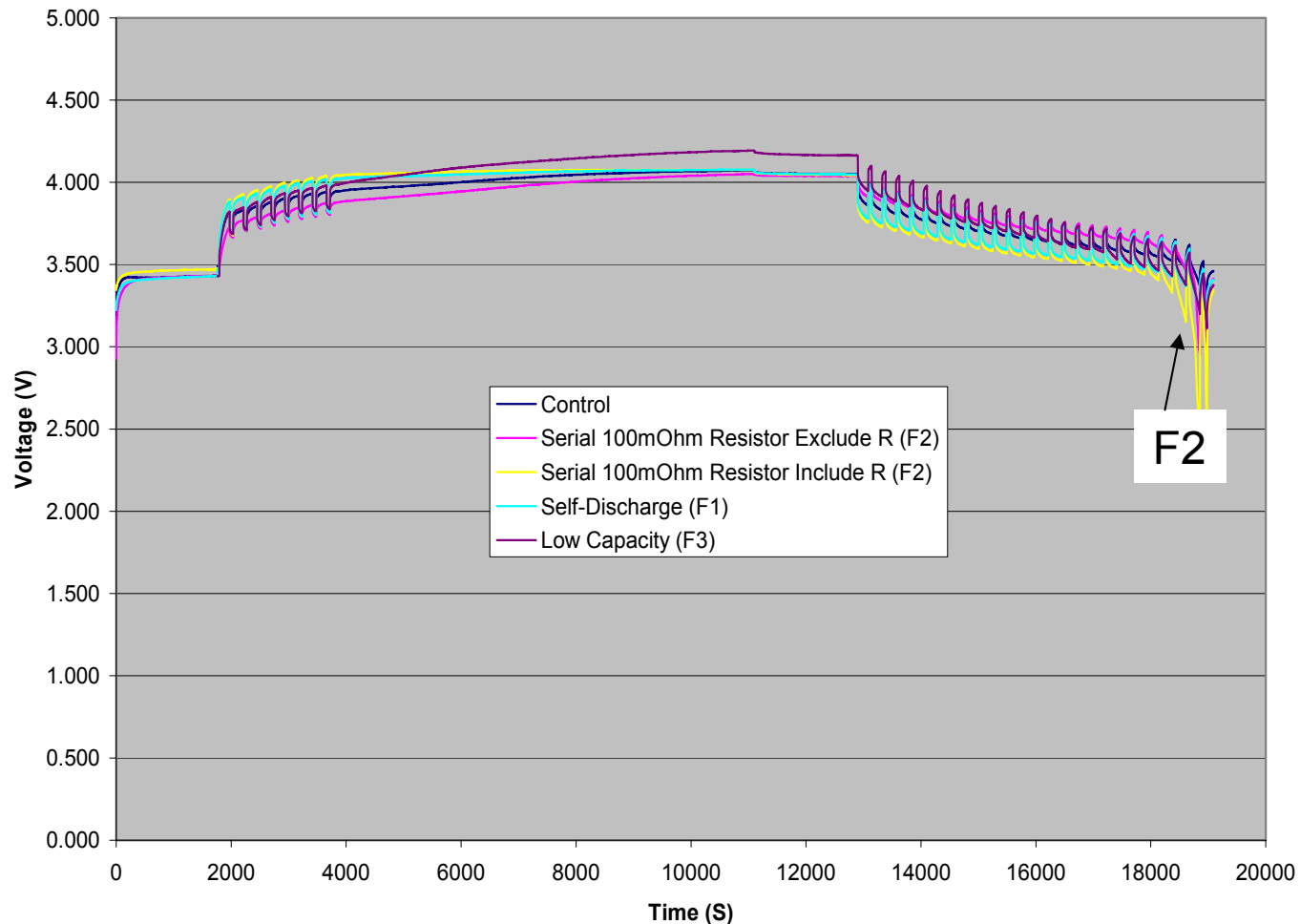
# Conventional pack results, F1 and F2



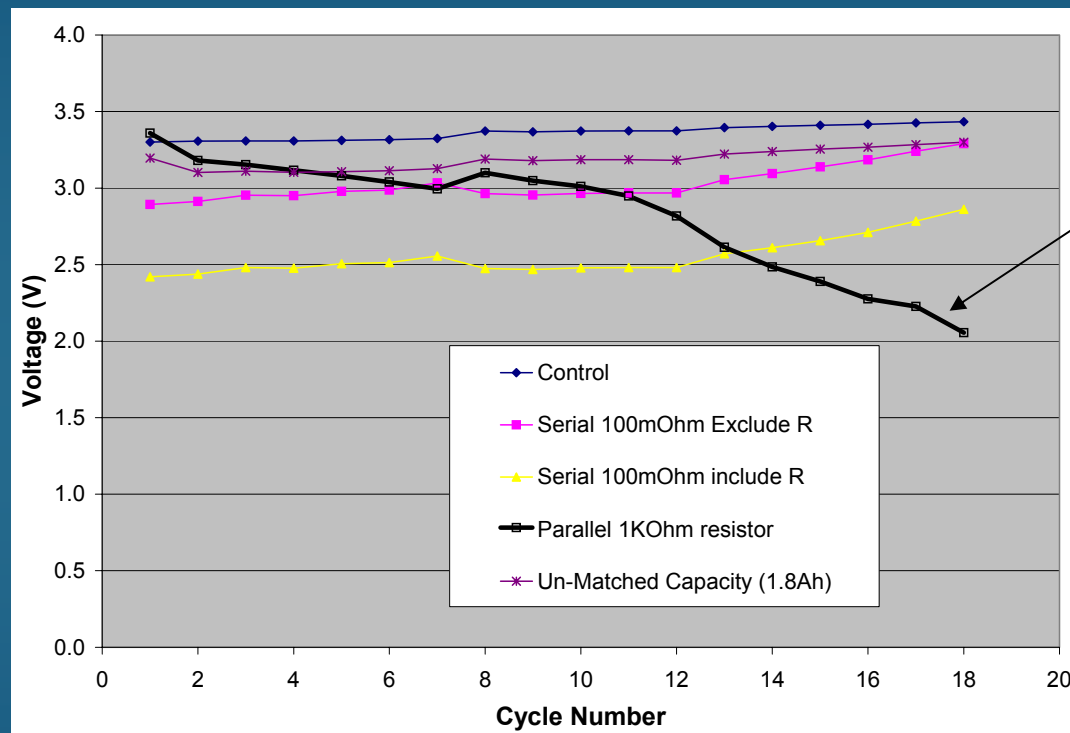
100% DOD  
Room temperature  
29.4 V  
18.9 V

- Even after replacement of the unmatched capacity cell with a correct capacity cell, the voltages still drop.

# Matrix Battery Pack -1<sup>st</sup> cycle-



# Quallion Matrix Pack Test Results F1, F2, F3



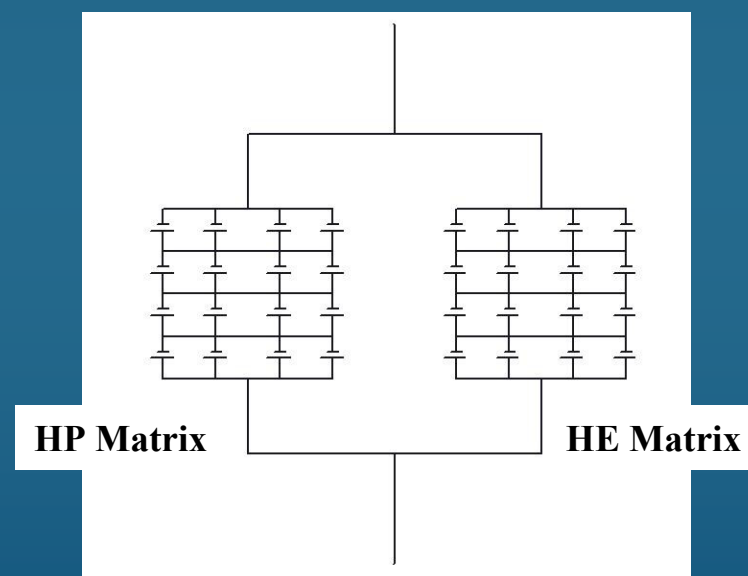
F1

- Voltages of individual batteries under failure conditions are able to maintain operational voltage levels.
- Only one cell under the self-discharge condition loses its voltage, but only when nearing 20 cycles.

# Hybrid Matrix Battery Pack

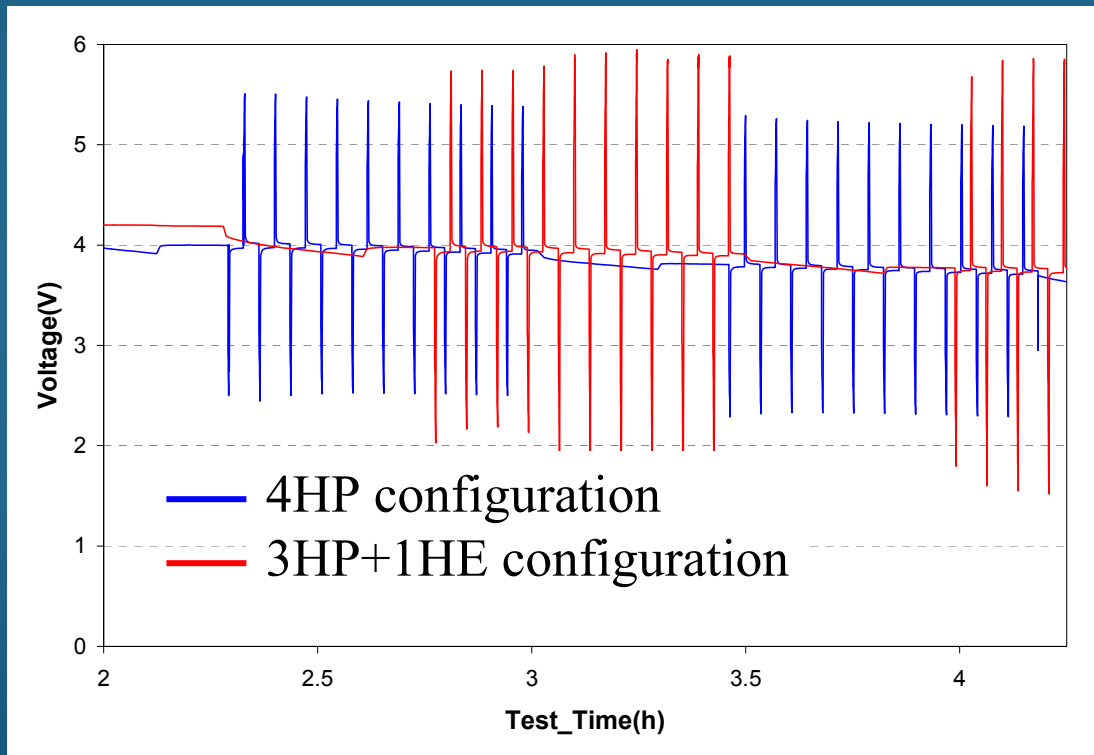
Matrix Battery Pack Can Accommodate  
Different Capacity and Impedance Cells if Needed

	HP Cells	HE Cells
Energy density	120Wh/kg	200Wh/kg
Power density	1000W/kg	200W/kg



# HP+HE: Flexible Performance

## -15C pulse test-



- 4HP: configuration has a smaller voltage drop
- 3HP+1HE: slightly larger voltage drop but more capacity

15C x 10 sec. pulse discharge,  
2 min. rest, 15Cx 10sec. pulse  
charge

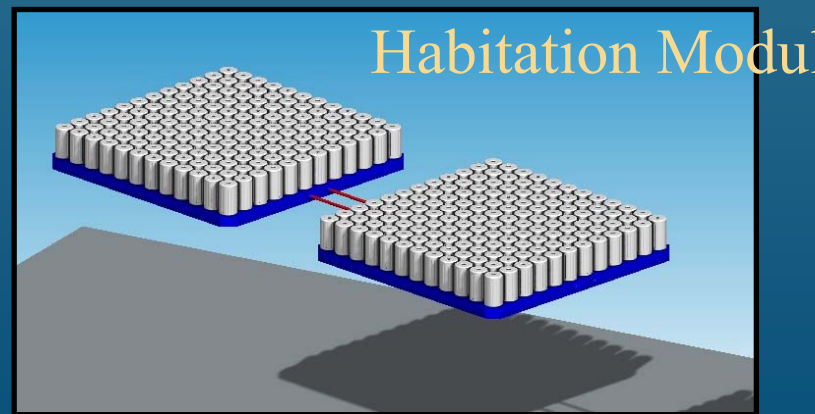
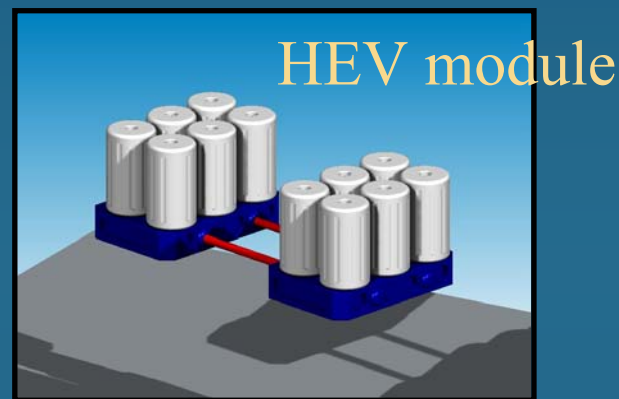
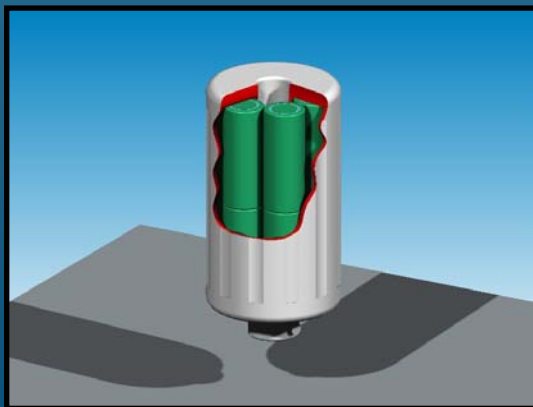
➤ It is possible to vary the battery pack performance characteristics without changing the footprint of the battery pack.



# Modular Approach with Matrix Battery Pack

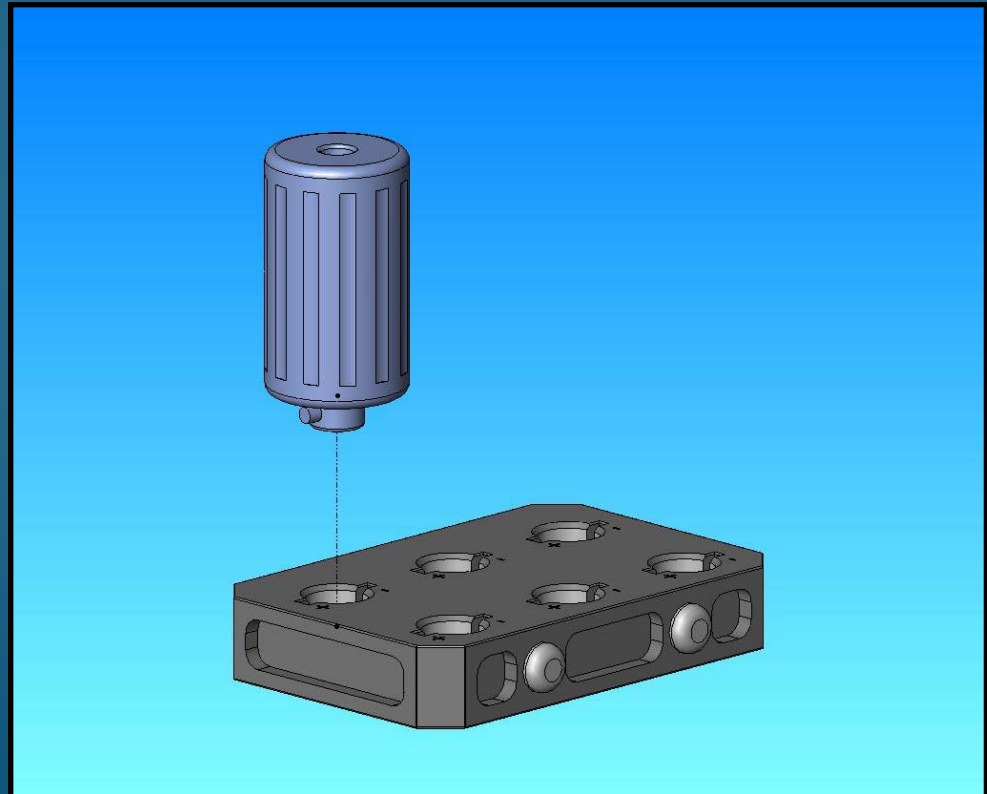
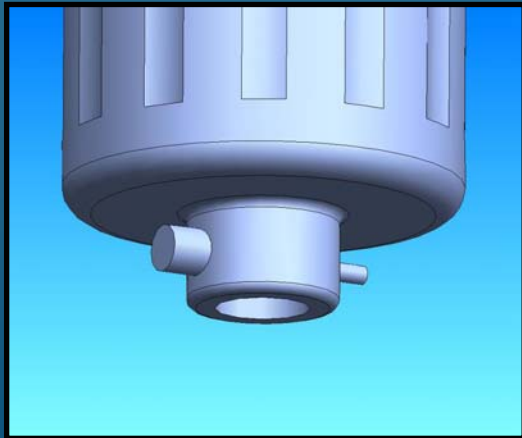
- **Modular pack**
  - Reduces the complexity of many cells
  - Interchangeable and reconfigurable
  - HE module pack and HP module Hybrid pack

10P of 3Ah  
cell  
30Ah  
Modular  
Pack



# Re-configurable on earth and in space -Matrix + Modular-

- Easily changed
- Simple connections
- Configurable on the fly



# Quallion Technology

1. Zero-volt capability
  - Range safety (battery assembly at discharge state)
  - In space storage without maintenance charge
2. SaFE-LYTE™
  - Significant safety improvement in combination with Current Interrupting Device
3. Matrix Battery Pack
  - Improve reliability and survivability
  - HP + HE hybrid pack
  - Modular approach